THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

VOL. XVI., No. 800. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1865. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₹ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as *Merchants and General Commission Agents* at this port, under the style or firm of OKOOLOFF & TOKMAKOFF.

E. E. OKOOLOFF.
J. F. TOKMAKOFF.

16de 669 Hankow, 13th Nov., 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *Merchant and Commission Agent* under the firm of RÖHL & Co.

H. E. A. RÖHL.

16de 670 Shanghai, 18th Nov., 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE HENRY ALLCOCK has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

BRADWELL, BLOOR & Co.

30no. 667 Shanghai, 1st Novemb, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself here as *General Commission Agent, and Broker.*

J. G. FLOWERDEW.

tf 665 Shanghai, November 4th, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. CHARLES FREDERICK HOOPER is authorised to sign our Firm, per procuration.

HOOPER & CLARKE.

28de 653 Yokohama, Oct. 14th, 1865.

NOTICE.—During my absence from China, I have appointed Mr. D. L. HUNTER of this port to act as my attorney; and I have to request that all communications from this date be addressed to him at the office of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

J. T. BRAND.

tf 664 Shanghai, 21st Oct., 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHS. NÖLTING, has this day been admitted a partner in my firm, which from this date will be carried on under the style and firm of

TELGE, NÖLTING & Co.
B. TELGE.

31de 647 Shanghai, 1st July, 1865.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to announce, that he is prepared to value and inspect teas, and other Chinese products, and to receive commissions for their sale or purchase, either on the spot, or at home.

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
Tea Broker.

Established, 15th June, 1864.
6ja-66 649 Shanghai, 7th Oct., 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK HOESES BLOCK, in our Firm, ceased on 31st May last.

TRAUTMANN & Co.

30de 640 Shanghai, Sept. 30th, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this Port.

ALEXANDER COCK.

Office,—*Laou-Hokee-Hong.*
tf 635 Shanghai, Sept. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. CRAVEN WILSON in our Firm, both in Hankow and Chinkiang, terminated on the 15th instant.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
Shanghai, June 17th, 1865.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. CRAVEN WILSON & Co., at Chinkiang, will for the future be carried on under the style and Firm of

CHARLES HUDSON & Co.

tf 608 Shanghai, 17th June, 1865.

NOTICE.—Our Business in London hitherto conducted under the style of J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, and that in Hankow under the style of R. C. D. MOFFAT, will henceforth at both places be carried on under our own firm.

We have also opened a Branch of our firm at Yokohama.

Mr ROBERT CARRICK DONALDSON MOFFAT and Mr. FRANZ BORNTRAEGER, have this day been admitted Partners in our firm.

TRAUTMANN & Co.

3de 603 Shanghai, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.

tf 464 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MORRIS has this day been admitted as partner in our firm.

JACKSON & Co.

tf 332 Ningpo, 1st Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from this date be carried on under the style of KINNEAR & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.

tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *General Commission Merchant* at this Port.

J. M. RINGER.

tf 612 Hankow, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—On the 1st instant, Mr. HUGH MORRISON was admitted a Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style and firm of GAVIN & MORRISON.

JOHN GAVIN.

tf 542 Hankow, 17th April, 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.

tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

JOHN POOK,

COMMISSION AGENT,

4, LIME STREET SQUARE,

London, E.C.

tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Yasi's in 2 & 5 doz. cases,			Tls. 8	p. doz.
Port,	"	"	" 8	"
Champagne, in 1	"	"	" 12	"
Claret, (Barton & Guestier's)				
St. Juen, in 1-doz. cases,			" 8	"
Medoci	1	"	" 5	"
Cognac Brandy,	1	"	" 10	"
do.	1	"	" 6	"
India Pale Ale,	4	" casks	" 2	"

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.

tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE under-signed are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.

11fe-66 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tsechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.

tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.

tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.

31de-65 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

Trustees & Directors.

DECIMUS BURTON, Esq
TRAVERS BUXTON, Esq
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPE, Esq
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq.
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD HAWKINS, Jun., Esq.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq.
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENS, Esq
JOHN TIMOTHY OXLEY, Esq.
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
HENRY HEYMAN TOULMI Esq.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.

15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:

Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.

tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE LONDON.

CAPITAL,... £2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.

31de 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
R. R. TYERS, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

L. JOSEPHS,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 22nd Aug., 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Capital £550,000.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the above Society, is prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £7,500, against loss or damage by Fire.

1.—On Buildings and Goods stored therein.
2.—On Vessels lying in port and Goods on board.

F. R. GAMWELL.

23de 611 Shanghai, 24th June, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON & CO.,

Constructors of Steam and Sailing Vessels, General Commission Agents, Surveyors, and Valuers,

27, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

CONTRACT for Building every description of Vessels adapted to Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels, with Teak-Planking and Iron Frames.

Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery at every port in

CHINA, OR ELSEWHERE.

24ma-66 642 September 30th, 1865.

AMMUNITION.

Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Sporting or Military Purposes.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadding, to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges, for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adam's, and other Revolvers.

Ball Cartridges

for Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's and other Breech-loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression from soft Refined Lead, Mechanically fitting projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Road,
London, W.C.
(WHOLESALE ONLY).

24ma-66 643 September 30th, 1865.

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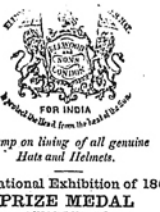
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Mr Harcourt William Hemy is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
o 662 Shanghai, Nov. 25th, 1865.

NOTICE.
THOMAS BURNELL TWISS who left Australia for China. If the aforesaid, or any person knowing him or his whereabout should see this, he would greatly oblige by sending full particulars to E. W. Thompson, 38, Euston Square, London.
o 663 November 25th, 1865.



Stamp on lining of all genuine Hats and Helmets.

International Exhibition of 1862.
PRIZE MEDAL
AWARDED TO
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
FOR
PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS AND HELMETS,

As the only suitable Head-dress for India and Tropical climates, being not only the coolest and most comfortable, but also by far the most durable, and consequently the Cheapest Head-dress in use.

The Patent Air-Chamber Hats and Helmets may be obtained by the Public of several of the principal Hatters, &c., in London, and the chief towns of India, and by the Trade of the Patentees—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Helmets and Hats of all kinds.
GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET (8), LONDON.
25muy o-a-w 664 November 25th, 1865.

THE
Asiatic Banking Corporation.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
(Two Crores of Rupees).
Capital called up £500,000.
Head Office—No. 4, Lombard Street, London.
Board of Directors.
F. Boykett, Esq., *Chairman*, (Messrs. Timothy Wiggins & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman*, (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London; and Grey & Co., Bombay).
Thomas Cardwell, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London; and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq., (Messrs Fearon & Co., London; and late of Messrs Augustine Heard & Co., China).
Wm. Maitland, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (at present in Bombay.)
Bankers. { The Bank of England. { The London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Co.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Melbourne, Hongkong and Shanghai.
Promoters in Bombay.
The Hon. M. H. Scott, Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
Robert Hannay, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq.

THE Corporation receive money for fixed periods at the following rates of interest:—
For 3 months,.....at 3 per Cent.
6 " .....at 5 "
12 " .....at 7 "
They are prepared to grant Drafts, and negociate Bills of Exchange, issue Letters of Credit, discount local Bills on approved securities, and conduct every description of Banking business.
Hong mark 利華 *Li-Wha.*
31de 3689 Shanghai, 1st July, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

LATEST DATES.

England, .. (*let.*) Oct. 19	Hankow,.....	Nov. 10
Hongkong,..... Nov. 18	Nagasaki,.....	Nov. 11
Tientsin,..... Nov. 17	Yokohama,.....	Nov. 17

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong,..... July 29 } Received via Marseilles.
Shanghai,..... July 21 } September 16th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS
For the week ending November 24th, 1865.

Nov.	*Malwa.* Nov.—Tls.	*Patna.* Nov.—Tls.	*Benares.* Nov.—Tls.
18,—None in the market..			
20,— " " "		390 nom....	380 nom.
21,— " " "		395 n. 395 n.	385 n. 385 n.
22,—665 n 660.....		400 n 405..	390 n 395
23,—660 n 655.....		395 n 400..	390 n 395
24,—650.....		390 n 395..	380 n 385

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 20th instant, Levin Joseph, in his 56th year.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—November 24th, *Kiangse.* (Am. str.) Gray, from Ningpo; *Singapore,* (Br. str.) Brown, from Hongkong; *Ting-tsze-fei,* (Br. str.) Stocks, from Tientsin; *Rona,* (Br. str.) Morrison, from Hongkong; *Promise,* (Br. str.) Sutherland, from Fuchau v. Ningpo; *Chusan,* (Br. str.) Mooney, from Fuchau v. Ningpo; *Kinkiang,* (Am. str.) Taylor, from Hankow 26th, *Express,* (Br. str.) Whitelow, from Ningpo.

Departed.—November 24th, *Whampoa,* (Br. str.) Earle, for Ningpo; *Kiangse,* (Am. str.) Gray, for Ningpo; *Marion,* (Br. bqe.) Langhton, for Fuchau. 25th, *Aden,* (Br. str.) Andrews, for Hongkong; *Dupleix,* (Fr. str.) Melizan, for Hongkong; *Finzel,* (Br. ship) Hicks, for Foochow.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per P. O. Co.'s Str. *Cadiz,* from Hongkong, Mrs. Johns and child, Mrs. Coventry, and Mr. J. B. Tootal.—Per Messageries Impériales Str. *Dupleix,* from Japan, Mr. & Mrs. Heinssen, child and servant, Messrs. Lindau, Bastian, Goldie, Hermann, Beccari, Alpiger, Mazzocchi, Dusina, Schnell, and two Chinamen.

Departed.—Per Messageries Impériales Str. *Dupleix,* for Hongkong, Messrs Alpiger, Mazzocchi, Dusina, Schnell, Geo. Edwards, W. Bartlett, Roulina, Hock, D'Aiguebelle, Eastwood, Joseph, Charl, Goldenberg, Braun, Laurel, 3 Chinamen, Arnaud, Mrs. Amelia, Arschandb, Colstch and Beccari. Per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Aden,* for Hongkong, Lieutenants Stewart, R.N. and Dowding, R.N.; Messrs. T. S. Latham, J. S. Colleau, C. D. Kerr, R. Torry, G. Inglis, J. Bradwell, Wiles, Mellerr, J. F. Parr, Henry Blower, and W. Triplett Molineaux.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Saturday, the 9th proximo.

The London Mail of the 10th Oct., due in Hongkong on the 25th Nov., and here on the 30th.—It arrived last year on the 5th Dec., per *Aden.*

The French Mail of Oct. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Nov., and here on the 5th of December. It arrived last year on the 17th of December per M. I. Str. *Labourdonnais.*

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under *One Tael*—each additional line *One Mace.* One-half of these charges for repetitions Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels;*—Six Months, *Eight Taels;*—Three Months, *Four Taels;*—*all payable in advance.* Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, *2 mace 5 cand.*:—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 5h. P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1865.

The mails from the south constantly bring accounts of piracy in the China sea. Now, a piratical lorcha stocked with arms and other munitions of war, and evidently on the look out for some hapless vessel, is seized on suspicion by one of Her Majesty's cruisers; then a junk manned by Europeans and Chinese is taken in the act, and well merited retribution falls on the heads of the guilty. But more frequently we hear of vessels boarded and stripped by pirates who succeed in making their escape. In the north we are not without instances frequently occurring of attacks on Chinese craft, and on the Yangtsze such used to be of every day occurrence. Thanks however to the vigilance of the naval officers stationed on the long river, as well as to the large number of steamers daily passing and repassing the mouth of every creek where formerly such well known vessels as the *Jupiter,* the *N. S. da Luz* and many others took refuge, piracy on the Yangtsze has been almost, if not altogether, done away with. But the hardy navigators of the southern seas still pursue their criminal calling, and while even foreign vessels are not safe against their attacks we can form no adequate conception of the number of native junks which fall victims to their rapacity. It cannot be expected that the English nation will for ever continue the guardian of the Chinese coast. The fleet in these waters is destined rather to hold the Chinese government in check, and be ready to compel by a display of physical force the full observance of treaty stipulations. The guardianship of the trade should by right devolve on the government of the country, and if that government be too weak to undertake its own defence, it should make other arrangements by which the safety of its subjects and the rights of foreigners trading at its ports, should be secured. But if it be impossible for the Chinese even to sustain a mercenary force in its waters, there are other duties which it should not escape. It were idle to quote the words of the Treaty which provide for the hospitable reception of vessels in distress, for the Chinese have learned that the Treaty may be evaded by a little skilful jugglery, and that foreign nations are unwilling to plunge for a third time into a war with a state unworthy alike of esteem and of indignation. Perhaps the statesmen who rule the destinies of this unhappy country see as plainly as do Europeans that the next war with China will be one of annihilation, that after its close the government as now constituted will not exist, but that the whole empire will be either reduced to the position of a tributary state, or will be dismembered and shared amongst the conquerors. Further, such a war would be shared in by every country now possessing treaties with China, and therefore each would lay claim to a share of the spoil. We have little doubt that the Chinese government is reasonable enough to see that this imminent danger is its most reliable safeguard against the forcible ascertain of treaty rights. The grave responsibilities which would rest on the European governments, the difficulties to be anticipated in making an equitable adjustment of contending claims, form a bulwark of defence, the strength of which is duly appreciated by the astute heads of the Chinese administration. So long therefore as they are able to feel the pulse of the English, French and American governments, through the ministers of those powers resident at Peking, they can judge of the symptoms, and regulate their practice accordingly. For this reason we have little hope of any adequate satisfaction being given for the last and gravest tale of outrage which has reached us from Hongkong. In the *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 23rd inst., will be found a minute account of the circumstances attending the loss of the *Ahcona* on her voyage from Hongkong to Chefoo. She went ashore on the coast of Formosa, but might easily have been got off, to judge by the report, had not the crew been fully engaged in preventing the crowds of natives who surrounded her so soon as the tide receded, from boarding her. Assistance was claimed from the officials, and a Mandarin, accompanied by a few soldiers, was sent to "protect" the ship, crew and cargo. But this man, dazzled by the prize thus held out to his cupidity, instead of performing the duties with which it is to be supposed he was entrusted, immediately proceeded to make terms for the surrender to him of one half of the cargo. The captain was compelled to comply, and the mandarin then permitted the natives to come on board and rifle the vessel. After a short interval the captain and crew were induced to leave under escort of the soldiers, who robbed them of everything they possessed, and landed them with nothing but the clothes they were wearing at the time. After coming on shore it would seem that they were well treated, and the officials went through the farce of hanging one man and beheading three who, they said, were concerned in the robbery. But the person actually in fault, the mandarin who under the pretence of rendering assistance was guilty of nothing short of piracy, rejoices in the spoil which he has collected, and puts his trust in the loose interpretation adopted both of the treaty provisions and of the obligations imposed by Nature herself. Were any civilised nation placed in such a position as that in which the local authorities in the neighborhood of Tamsui have placed the Chinese government, the fullest satisfaction would be offered, or if not offered would be exacted. But the Chinese are in fact regarded as children to whom a certain license may for a time be given until the commission of some outrageous fault brings down severe chastisement. We have now proof of these important, but unwelcome truths—that the Chinese government is of itself impotent to protect the trade of its own subjects and of foreigners who may visit its ports—that it is unable or disinclined to sustain a mercenary force to make up for the deficiencies of its own navy, and lastly that its officials, even in cases where they possess full power to protect property and life, neglect to do so, and are themselves the first to show the example of pillage and destruction. For a nation thus cursed there is but one fate—inevitable ruin.

Summary of the Week.

Since the date of our last summary the weather has, with the exception of a few showers, been fine, and the temperature has undergone little change. No events of importance have taken place in Shanghai, and from the coast and river ports and Japan our advices are scanty and uninteresting. On Monday last the Shanghai Mounted Rangers Amateur Theatrical Company gave a re-performance of the pieces which they played on the 10th inst. The proceeds were devoted to aiding the funds of the General Hospital. The following prologue was spoken by Captain Markham:—

Friends, Gentlemen and Ladies most distingue,
The Pride of China and the Queens of Shanghai!
Once more (within a week) we seek your favor.
(Please pardon our presumptuous behaviour.)
Again the Muses and J. Priestley's scholars*
Seek from their benevolence to draw some dollars,
Not, as when last we played, our debts to pay,
For, thanks to you, that burden's swept away.
Yes, swept away as clean as soon we'll see
The *Soochow Bridge* and all its old debris.
Yes! swept as clean as that conspicuous space
Which some day a Masonic Hall may grace!
Not for ourselves thus ranged our troop you see,
We ask the cause of gentle charity.
Amidst our streets where commerce reigns supreme,
Fronting the Wangpoo river's tawny stream,
Beyond the Yang-king-pang's masonry Creek
Rises the Home the sick and suffering seek.
There far from pleasure's whirl and trade's turmoil,
Devoted nurses daily strive and toil.
This noble institution to improve
Our *Shanghai Ladies* find a work of love.
Their zeal was cold, no dread of failure baffles,
From stocking stalls and organizing raffles,
Embroidering smoking-caps and working slippers,
They played—the work's hard to rhyme with—*A 1 Clippers!*
Now Rangers trust they've never lagged behind
In any action that is brave and kind,
So on the stage your suffrages we court,
And for our *Hospital* entreat support.
Our pieces are unusually attractive,
The scenery good—the Ballet *light* and *active!*
For loud guffaws on their grandeur capers,
Please see the columns of the Shanghai papers.
Prompt when desert is found, at once to reward her,
We triumph in a favourable *Recorder,*
The *Note* forgets Siam and Bhootan's War,
And found ONE leader without going so far,
Some kindly lines the *Friend of China* traced,
And found one *Terrestrial* to his taste!
We've gone to work with energy and vigor,
So don't, kind friends, assume a critic's rigour,
Justice is cold—is blind—how else do you REHEARSE HER?
When *Clemency* appears all voices praise her.
If any hitch occurs please grant your pardon,
I've seen such things take place at Covent Garden.
Should Corydon forget Gallo perpendicular,
Please remember it, that's he too particular.
As MRS. 3,000 still thefts (sad disaster)
One may escape our Argus-eyed Alabaster,
And opium supplanting tea—life altered face,
Why the Co-judge wrote Cases and not Case:
Therefore kind audience don't be too severe,
Give to our jokes the garden of your cheer.
A man of business never *shows his hand,*
Let us *hear yours*—THEN! Don't you understand!

On the 21st instant three Americans, named Brown, Netherton and Williams, who were implicated in the Chipao robbery, were sentenced by the U. S. Consul-General to three years imprisonment each. Some important changes have taken place in Chinese high life in consequence of Tsêng Kuo-fan having reversed all the recent provincial appointments, subject to the approbation of the Throne. Li Hung-chang still remains Acting Tsung-t'u at Nanking. Ting Jih-chang again becomes Acting-Salt-Commissioner at Yang-chow. Liu Fantai as-sumes the office of Acting Futai. Wu Tang again becomes Tsan-tai, and Kuo Pei-ling, the Lich-tai, becomes Fantai.

A Hankow correspondent informs us that during the night of the 15th instant, a strong gale visited that port and caused considerable injury to property. Stevens, one of the men charged with the murder of Macdonald, escaped from prison on the 18th and had not been captured up to the 19th instant.

At Hogo negotiations are being carried on between H.M. Minister and the Gorogio for the opening of the port to foreign trade. Up to the 19th instant, however, no satisfactory result had been obtained.

From Yokohama we have dates to the 17th instant. A Chamber of Commerce has been established there which is expected to prove a great boon to the mercantile community. The Garrison Winter Race Meeting is fixed for the 2nd proximo.

The English mail of September 26th arrived in the river on the 21st instant, per P. & O. steamer *Cadiz.* It brings telegrams from London to the 19th ultimo.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Reports *from the various Committees working under the Municipal Council, submitted and approved at a monthly Meeting of the Council, held November 10th, 1865.*

FINANCE, RATE AND APPEAL COMMITTEE.

The Finance, Rate and Appeal Committee have to report a continuance of the good-will in paying taxes which they before noted. They particularly mention this as it is to the *prompt* payment of taxes that they have mainly to look to carry the Municipality safely through the present year of financial difficulty.

Almost every tax shows a large loss upon the amounts estimated to be received by the Budget of April last.

House Tax. will exhibit the smallest loss, indeed may be trifling.

Chinese House Tax is far below the estimate, showing, with a diminished population during the present year, but a very heavy fall in the rentals of houses occupied by Chinese, and on which consequently your Committee have to reduce assessments. Your Committee have reason to think that the Chinese exodus has ceased, and indeed that the population is again increasing.

Land Tax.—The alteration in assessment by very large reductions on value causes considerable loss on this tax, but by equalising assessments a great relief has been granted.

Wharfage Dues.—The greatest loss arises on this tax. Your Committee think it probable that the amount collected during the year will fall short by Tls. 25,000 of the sum estimated in the Budget, taken from the figures of the last Council.

Assuming no other deficiencies, this in itself is sufficient to derange all the Municipal Finances and cause serious difficulty and anxiety to your Committee. It will be manifest to the Council that the trade of the port has not decreased to the enormous extent that would be represented by the above figures, but it shows conclusively either that the estimates of the preceding Council were too high, or that a much more general use is being made of private and hitherto untaxed wharves. Your Committee, when they find it probable that a sum of only Tls. 25,000 will be received from the trade of the port, cannot but think that it is escaping from paying a just share of Municipal burdens, and would again urge the pressing upon the Treaty Consuls the imposition of the Town Dues, almost unanimously voted by the Renters at their last Public Meeting. It would be a tax fair on all, and pressing equally would be cheerfully borne. Your Committee at showing the present unequal levy, would again point to the large trade in Opium still paying no taxation to the Municipality, although it receives all the advantages of the good order now prevailing both ashore and afloat.

The amended Land Regulations, which probably the Renters will shortly have submitted to them, will no doubt provide for a Tax Due, but the necessity is urgent for this tax coming into force before it can be expected the whole of the Regulations can be passed.

The general deficiencies in Finance being so great, your Committee would again urge on the Works and Watch Committees the immense importance of effecting any saving possible without impairing efficiency.

Defaulters' account has been reduced by payments made, and it is to be hoped that few if any names will shortly be left in this account. The hearing in the Supreme Court of the Council's claim against the late Chas. Will's Estate is fixed for the 15th of this month. Should it be given in favor of the Council, your Committee would ask for the Council's authority to immediately apply for summons against all now on the Defaulters' list, as every possible means has been exhausted to obtain payment directly.

Local Post Office.—Your Committee have modified the rate of postage for Town Delivery to two dollar cents instead of two candareens. They would suggest, however, that the rate be further reduced, say to one candareen, as likely to be more beneficial. Your Committee, with a further view to the efficiency of this establishment, would propose, with the approval of the Council, to open a branch at the various River Ports and at Ningpo, commencing with the latter. The advantages would be the more certain delivery and receipt of letters, which should react ultimately in making the Local Post more than self-supporting and a great boon to the public.

The Municipal Council of Tientsin have kindly consented through their chairman, Mr. Meadows, to receive and deliver Local Post letters at that port.

Your Committee have still to urge on Owners of steamers to assist them by sending all Chinese letters to the Local Post Office. At present your Committee have reason to believe that Pilots or Chinese on board steamers take letters for Chinese. The loss is ultimately to steamer owners, whose subscriptions cannot be reduced until Chinese letters are forced through the Post Office.

List of Land Renters.—A complete list of the Land Renters from 1st January, 1864, as far as the British Consulate is concerned, and to 1st September, 1865 from the other Consulates, has been made and is at the Council Room open to the inspection of any Renter applying. Your Committee would suggest that H. B. M. Consul be addressed pointing out the advantages that would accrue by a later list of Renters registered at that Consulate being published.

Expenditure.—Your Committee have approved the outlay for jetties and sewers. The prisoners' cells they cannot authorise to be begun unless H. E. the Taotai makes some contribution towards their erection. Your Committee have communicated with H. B. M. Consul on the subject, who has hopes that under certain conditions the assistance may be obtained.

Appeals.—Mr. Smith of the Astor House has appealed to have a reduction made in his License. Your Committee have replied that assuming the Astor House to be a first class Hotel, they cannot alter the taxes as voted by the land renters in meeting assembled.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

Jetties. Your Committee having obtained the necessary authority, have commenced the construction of a new Jetty at the end of Peking Road. It is intended that this, as well as those at the ends of Canton and Hangchow Roads, shall be made on the same plan as the Nankin Road Jetty.

Sewers. The Council having authorised the necessary expenditure, your Committee have commenced the much needed repairs to the Kiangse, Honan and Fokien Road sewers, which, as noted in last month's report, have fallen in.

New Cells for prisoners at the Central Station are much needed. The building of these in a suitable and perfectly secure manner would involve an outlay of about Tls. 2,500. Your Committee ask for authority to expend this sum, and would suggest that H. E. the Taotai be asked to contribute towards the cost, seeing that the Council now takes charge of so many Chinese prisoners.

Hard labour prisoners. These have been employed in digging channels from the mouth of the sewers to low water mark, also in breaking stones on the bund and dragging the roller. Although your Committee consider that the work performed is not equivalent to the cost of the keep of these prisoners, the Watch Committee report the moral effects of the system on the bad characters of the settlement as so excellent that it seems very desirable to continue the plan.

Trees on the Bund. Your Committee finding that the planting of trees on the bund meets with general approval, have commenced the work and propose spending about $150 or $200 in the purchase of the best kinds of trees found in the surrounding country.

Cleansing the Yang-king-pang Creek. This important matter has formed the subject of a correspondence with H. B. M. Consul. Your Committee are endeavouring to procure assistance from the Chinese authorities in effecting this desirable object and are in communication with H. B. M. Consul, who is affording all the assistance in his power.

WATCH COMMITTEE.

Your Committee have to report the strength of the Police force at 104 men, viz. 68 Europeans and 36 Chinese.

Registration Office.—On the 1st of the month a registration office for Servants was opened by your Committee in the same building as the Local Post Office. The frequent robberies and petty thefts committed in foreign hongs render some action necessary on the part of the community for their own protection, and your Committee *earnestly hope* that all Foreigners will unite in furthering this scheme for their mutual benefit. The plan adopted is as follows:—

1.—It is assumed that all Foreign employers will send their servants to the Office to be registered.

2.—A folio will be opened for each servant and his photograph placed therein, together with any particulars as to character which his employer may hand to the Registrar.

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3.—Servants out of employment can register themselves by handing in a photograph, and giving such references as may be in their power—the Registrar when possible will verify such references and note the same.

4.—The Office will be open between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M., and any employer wishing to engage a servant can consult the books, and to render the Office efficient it is desirable that employers do not engage servants except after such consultation; it is also most necessary that employers dismissing servants should notify to the Registrar any cause of complaint they may have against them.

5.—The Office, it is presumed, will be self-supporting; at the same time, the fees are made as low as possible, to induce registration, and without any idea of profit.

On the first registration:—

Every Boy shall pay $1.
Every Coolie and Horse Boy, 50 cents.

For every re-registration or notice of change by the same, half the above charge.

Employers requiring information as to servants at the Office, 25 cents.

Diminution of Crime—Number of Apprehensions.—Your Committee have pleasure in drawing your attention to the very great reduction of crime committed in the settlements, as shown by the following statement.

MONTHLY RETURN OF PRISONERS APPREHENDED BY THE MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCE, BETWEEN THE 1st AND 31st OCTOBER, 1865.

Crimes.	Chinese. Number apprehended.	Chinese. Sentence. Dismissed.	Hard Labour and at service of Council during the month.	Sent into the City for punishment.	Referred to Chi-Hien.	Fined.	Foreigners. Number apprehended.	Foreigners. Sentence. Dismissed.	Fined.	Imprisoned.	Sent on board ship.
Cutting, Wounding and Assaults,	7	1	3			3	2	..	1		..
Robbery,	9	..	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary and Housebreaking,	8	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larceny, Simple,	81	17	44	20	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Larceny, By Servants,	13	6	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petty Misdemeanors,	96	28	20	8	6	34	3	1	1	1	..
Receiving stolen property,	3	..	..	2	1		..	1	..	..	..
Drunkenness,	..	..	..	..	..	—	48	..	34	6	7
Vagrants,	..	..	..	..	..		4	3	..	1	..
Total,	217	57	75	39	9	37	58	6	36	9	7

SUMMARY.
Number of Apprehensions.

		Foreigners.	Chinese.	Total.
In Sept.	1864,	125	365	490
,,	1865,	48	179	227
,, Oct.	1864,	144	473	617
,,	1865,	58	217	275

Unoccupied Houses.—Your Committee have also had a return made of all unoccupied houses in the English and Hongque settlements.

RETURN shewing the number of unoccupied Houses in the English and Hongque Settlements.

Shanghai, 31st Oct., 1865.

English Settlement 2,269
Hongque ,, ... 1,265
3,534

Saving effected by employment of native Constables.—A very considerable saving has been effected by the employment of Chinese in the Police without interfering with the efficiency of the force.

Squeezes on Brothels.—Your Committee in their last report drew attention to the arrest of a Chinaman charged with "squeezing" from the brothels in the English Settlement. The case was adjourned to allow enquiries to be made, and to apprehend others concerned. Since then your Committee are happy to say that two other men implicated in levying "squeezes" have been apprehended. These men were brought up for trial before the Mixed Court on the 21st ultimo, and sentenced, one to four months hard labour imprisonment, and two others to three months. They are employed with the Chain Gang on the Public Works of the Settlements. Though no direct evidence has been adduced, there are sufficient grounds for supposing the men arrested and punished were connected with some of the Yamens in the city.

Immediately after the first apprehension your Committee had a special proclamation issued and a number of hand-bills distributed throughout both settlements, informing the people of the unauthorised levies on brothels and warning them against paying any tax whatever except to the authorised *Foreign Tax Collectors* of the Municipal Council, who are always in Police uniform, and that on all payments printed receipts would be returned for the sum received.

A list of all taxes levied on Chinese by the Municipal Council was added, and distinct information given that no others were legal, and request made that if any one ventured to attempt to collect others, immediate information should be given at the Municipal office.

It is to be hoped that thus warned, Chinese will not pay any of these "squeezes" that are so frequently attempted upon them.

Gambling Houses.—A dispatch dated 31st ultimo, was received from H. B. M.'s Consul, covering translated extract from H. E. the Tautai stating that "bad characters were opening Gambling Houses in the Foreign Settlement." Your Committee, after further enquiries, addressed the following letter to H. B. M.'s Consul in reply.

NO. *Watch.* Council Room,
542. Shanghai, 1st November, 1865.

SIR,—In reply to your dispatch of the 31st Oct. 1865, I am instructed by the Municipal Council to state that no Gambling Houses are known to the Police, either foreign or native, or to the detectives, to be open in this or the Hong-que settlement, if so the proprietors would be immediately seized and taken before the Mixed Court.

The Police exercise a vigilant supervision in the matter of Gambling Houses and would allow none to be open.

It is known, however, to the Council that certain evil characters have endeavored to lay charges against proprietors of houses that are not Gambling Houses, with the hope of extorting money.

These false charges have occasionally proceeded from well known quarters in the city, and the Council would request that you point out to H. E. the Tautai that such charges cannot be attended to, and that those making them should be punished severely.

The Municipal Council would take this opportunity to request that you would inform H. E., that in perfect good faith and at the desire of all the Consuls, the Gambling Houses were closed by the Municipal authority—that serious loss has resulted to the revenue of the Municipality, but that will be cheerfully borne if a good result ensues.

At the same time the Municipal Council cannot fail to note that H. E. gave the French Municipal Council, as a compensation for a partial closing of Gambling Houses on that side, the sum of Taels four thousand (Tls. 4,000), while this Municipality has received no compensation whatever.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. JOHNSTON,
Clerk to the Council.

C. A. WINCHESTER, Esq.,
H. B. M.'s Consul,
Shanghai.

Police at Magazine.—Your Committee had an amount to collect and hand to the Finance Committee, from the Assistant Superintendent of Military Stores, for services of Police to act as Watchmen at the Magazine while it was left utterly unprotected by any of H. M.'s forces. The Assistant Superintendent of Military Stores, at the instruction of the Major-General Commanding, H. M.'s Forces in China refuses to pay for the same the amount charged.

Your Committee addressed a letter as below, insisting on a payment of the moderate charge made, and took the opportunity to point out the unfit place in which the Magazine is situated, and the source of danger it is to the Settlement.

NO. *Watch.* Council Room,
541. Shanghai, 1st November 1865.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Municipal Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 26th October 1865, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Assistant Military Secretary at Yokohama in reference to the charge of the Watch Committee of this Council for the service of Policemen to watch the Government Magazine during a period when it was left utterly unprotected, such charge being considered too high, for the apparent reason that the absolute wages of the men may be less.

The Municipal Council are surprised to find any demur to the charge made, and especially based on the mere consideration of men's pay, no thought being given to the barrack accommodation provided, or to clothes or pension. But apart from this, the Municipal Council consider the charge made for the service rendered very moderate when the requisite surveillance of the Policemen on duty is considered together with the distance from this settlement such service had to be rendered, and the danger accompanying it.

The Council would point out that Captain Stevens of H M.'s ship *Perseus* thought the service so hazardous to the health of *his* men, that he refused to give the necessary guard, and on this account the services of Municipal Police were sought.

The Municipal Council cannot but here remark on the extraordinary position in which this Magazine of 2,000 (two thousand) barrels of powder and shell was left, utterly without guard or protection, in close proximity to thousands of Chinese and many British subjects, in fact the destruction of the whole of the settlements was probable in case of explosion.

The storing of powder under such circumstances was quite contrary to the Municipal Regulations, and that the Municipal Council took no other steps for its removal, but simply protected it, is a matter for your consideration.

In addition to requesting you now to pay the small charge made for the hazardous service rendered, the Municipal Council feel it their duty to the public to request that you will lay before the proper authorities the unfortunate position in which this Magazine is placed and the earnest hope of this Council that it may be found possible to discontinue storing powder there, and at any rate that the Magazine may never again be left without a proper guard. The Council have heard with alarm, that lately an attempt was made by Chinese to fire the Magazine. This in itself shews the danger that by accident might arise, and the urgent necessity of every precaution being taken to ensure surveillance as long as the powder remains in store.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. JOHNSTON,
Clerk to the Council.

G. J. PIRKIS, Esq.,
Asst. Suptd. of Stores, Shanghai.

Gratuity to Policeman wounded.—Your Committee have sanctioned the bonus of £50 being paid to Police Constable Loftus and a free passage to England. That Constable has been in a very delicate state of health since January 1864 when he was stabbed in the back while in the execution of his duty, by some Cantonese Burglars one of whom he had arrested.

Hard Labour Prisoners.—Sanction has been given for the purchase of blankets and waterproof coats for the use of prisoners in the chain gang. In the case of confirmed opium-smokers their friends are allowed to provide them with a limited quantity at stated hours daily and also to give them any other necessaries they require.

Jetty Coolies.—Your Committee are engaged in organizing a scheme for the supervision of coolies at the Municipal Jetties which they trust may give greater security to all who may be travelling to or from this port.

DIARY OF A MEMBER OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY TO EUROPE IN 1862-63.

By Ernest M. Satow, Esq., B.A., London, of H.M.C.S. in Japan.

(Chinese & Japanese Repository.)

CAIRO, — *Continued from No.* 793.

2nd month, 21st day. Fine: stopped in this place.—To-day we remained here, but, whilst awaiting the arrival of the rest of the party, we were not permitted to go out, and were quite worn out for want of company. At times we went out and walked about the courtyard, where there was a donkey tied up; we tried to get on its back and ride it round and round, but there was only a saddle on it, and no stirrups. A little before six in the evening the rest of the party arrived.

2nd month, 22nd day. Fine: remained in this place.—After ten o'clock, left the house, and went out into the eastern part of the town, and, after walking about 350 yards, came to a small temple; 1200 yards further on brought us out upon a broad place, about 100 yards square, which is the market-place, where the natives assemble together. After this, the road was gradually up hill, and at the distance of 500 or 600 yards was a great gate, entirely built of stone, with musketeers on guard before it.

Within the citadel, which is about 600 yards square, there is a grand hall of worship. This building is about 150 ft. long, 120 ft. broad, and about 100 ft. high. The floor, pillars, and bases of the pillars are all made of finely-polished stone. In each wall there are clear windows, filled with glass of many colours. The inside of the hall and the ceiling are circular, and if one ascends by a stone staircase on one side, one can go all round the building; by this one can gradually rise to the fourth storey. At night lamps are lighted all round the balustrade, and before the altar a big lamp is hung in the shape of a garlic-flower, with many hundred lights on it. There is a great tower at each corner, piercing through the clouds, perhaps 150 ft. high. Here the natives come to worship, and the hall is generally full of them.

Having seen this, we went outside the gate, and, entering the castle, straightway ascended upstairs by many stone steps. There were altogether 14 or 15 apartments, resembling our entrance-hall, library, large guest-room, small guest-room, hall of ease (where people go and lie down to talk unrestrainedly—*trans.*), bedrooms, and bathrooms. In each one of them there was a carpet, with a beautiful pattern of flowers, and there were several chairs covered with cloth of gold and embroidery. Red and vermillion silk blinds were hung in the windows; around the cornices of the walls animals and flowers were carved and gilt. Mirrors as clear as the sea in autumn, and exact pictures of men, birds, beasts, landscapes, and other beautiful things, were hung up. On the ceiling the heavenly people were painted, flying about and amusing themselves. The clock (*lit.* self-sounding bell), carved and inlaid with gold and silver, the pottery ornamented with gold, and the beautiful glass lamp, all glittered and shone so brightly as to dazzle a man and blind him.

But the Viceroy lives at Alexandria during the winter and spring, and only resides in this castle in the summer and autumn; hence it follows that, whilst the castle and the Buddha hall are so beautiful, the houses of the people fall to ruins. Princes who neglect their people may find a mirror here.

Going outside the upper storey, and leaning on the balustrade, we saw within the city the houses of the people, both small and great, extending for many miles like the scales of a fish; whilst outside, the hills, rivers and plains stretched far away under our eyes. South of the city, about a mile distant, are three great stone towers of wonderful shape. Each is about 60 ft. square, and of the same height. They were built more than 4000 years ago, and are the most wonderful sight in the world; they are full of confused and unreadable characters, written on stone, and there is no one to make the meaning clear; but lately some Westerns who are fond of this thing have considered them minutely, and have discovered the meaning for the first time, as may be seen in their books.

Returned home shortly after twelve o'clock.

2nd month, 23rd day. Fine: remained in this place.—This morning the three Imperial Envoys went out riding in a horse-carriage to see the wonderful towers. I was not able to accompany them. A little before noon they returned. Afterwards came three French officials residing in the place, and the English Consul, and had an interview. The reason of our stay in this place was, that both the French and English were striving to invite us first to their respective countries, and nothing was settled; but now at last it was determined that we should go first to France, and it was decided that we should leave on the following day.

2nd month, 24th day. Fine.—This morning we saw an army of about 5000 musketeer infantry marching on the great road. The regiments and companies appeared very perfect and complete; they are probably soldiers sent from Turuko. Soon after twelve we left the house in horse-carriages, and came to the railway-stage house. Every day about 10 trains enter and leave this place, and there is a broad shed, about 160 yards in length by 16 in breadth, a sort of place for inspecting goods, whence the iron roads run in all directions. At one side there is a place for all who are travelling westwards to assemble in, so that the crowd of goers and comers is divided. This assembling place, I believe, is provided for people to eat rice and rest in. The head of a steam-carriage road is the same in all countries.

At two o'clock we got into the train, and immediately set off, like lightning, northwards. At the side of the road I saw 14 telegraph-wires hung on one post. In the fields along the way were beans, wheat, rape, and cotton. About 10 miles on at the roadside was a little house, whence the telegraph is regulated; the train stopped here a short time, and turned aside for two carriages coming in the opposite direction; then again we sped onwards to the north. Ten miles further on was a river, about 250 ft. wide, which is crossed by a stone bridge. Having passed this, we came into a boundless plain, where oxen, sheep, donkeys and camels were pasturing at their ease.

Several miles further on is a river about 50 yards wide, crossed by a stone bridge. Having passed this, we came to a little village, from which we turned off somewhat westwards. Most of the people's houses were merely four walls, with the roof of branches of trees, quite as I described them before. Again, several miles, and a village where cotton bales appeared in large quantities; cotton is grown a great deal all over this part of the country. Passed several more villages; and at four o'clock came to the railroad-stage house Carukusaya; from Cairo to this place is 65 miles, according to English measure. We entered the stage house, and took a little rest; then having eaten and drank, we set out westwards at a little past four. Suddenly there was a river about 180 yards across, flowing to the north, which is crossed by a stone bridge.

X. ALEXANDRIA.—We hastened on for about 46 miles English, through fields and villages, until we arrived at the Alexandria railway terminus, at eight o'clock; immediately changing into horse-carriages, we set out for the seashore. Along the side of the road, at every 20 yards, stood a man belonging to the railroad, with a lighted pine-torch in his hand, to assist us in passing. We embarked from the pier in a river steamer, about 8 yards board and 26 long, and set out for the *Himalaya*, which was anchored about a couple of miles to the west, at the harbour mouth. We immediately got on board this ship, whereupon the captain and a great number of the officers came to meet us at the side, whilst musketeers were drawn up in line on the deck. Thus, by a correct behaviour, they showed all the respect they could in welcoming most illustrious guests. All the particulars concerning this war-vessel, which came as far as the Mediterranean Sea, prepared to meet us from the English Government, are as below:—

Himalaya ship (there are some mountains so called in the north of India, the highest in the world, from which the ship's name is most likely taken).—Breadth, 18 yards; length, 125 yards; capacity, 3500 tons; has screw machinery; horse-power, 750; cannon, 3 (26-pounders). Captain, Shoru Secomaru (George Seccombe); first lieut. Notsu; officers, 13 men; machinery department, 10 men; number of men altogether, 220. In the stern of the ship—the first was the captain's apartment, where guests assembled. Next to that came the messroom (*lit.* united eating place), 18 ft. broad by 90 long, in the middle of which there was a dinner-table, 7 or 8 ft. broad and 60 long; around it were nine chairs, covered with flowered silk; at meal times this table was covered with a beautiful red cloth. The eating and drinking vessels were, for the most part, of glass; the forks and spoons were all made of silver. Right and left of this place were nine apartments for the officers, the inside and outside of which were made of a wood with a grain like that which is called "wheel-like" camphor wood in our country. In the doorways were red curtains hanging down, and a mirror, with a carved and gilt frame, fastened on the wall within. At the side was a lamp and before it a round basin for washing the face and teeth; red silk curtains were suspended by the beds, and hair mattrasses piled up, with blankets on the top of those. Outside the door of this united eating-room, which is partitioned off, one ascends to the upper deck, and descends to the lower deck by a spiral stair.

About 8 or 10 yards beyond this is a place for storing up water; next the machinery, 48 feet long and 12 broad; there was also a cook-shop here, 12 feet square; next a steam boiler; next a spiral staircase up to the deck; and then another. From this place up to the ship's prow, some 60 feet, is the common dwelling of the sailors. Outside the door of the messroom was another place for preparing food; and further on, in the bows, were officers' apartments, 12 feet broad and 30 long; in addition, a place for putting away all sorts of things. There were also a few officers' rooms outside of the messroom; 10 yards further, two bathrooms; 14 or 16 yards beyond that, some more officers' rooms, 30 feet long by 12 broad; the rest of the space on both sides was used for placing all sorts of things in.

Besides this middle deck, the lower deck had, no doubt, a great number of rooms, but, as we were not permitted to enter, I could not find out exactly. The inside of the ship was broad, big, and clean, and all the utensils and other things beautiful; the cooking and food were especially perfect. Indeed I have heard that the ships of war in England as beautiful and good as this do not exceed three or four.

2nd month, 25th day. Fine, a little rain: west wind: therm. 67°.—This Alexandria was formerly a great and splendid place; the streets are broad, and the houses crowded together; but the customs of the people are extremely stupid; they are, moreover, very lazy in the business of life, and, therefore, the place is gradually going to ruin, which is at present also the state of Cairo.

This place, in like manner, receives a governor from Turuko. The mouth of the harbour opens towards the west; the northern and southern shores are about a mile apart; the circuit of it is only six miles. There is a lighthouse (*lit.* tall lampstand) on the northern shore; and within the harbour, on the eastern shore, about 20 windwheels, placed on the tops of houses. These wheels are turned by the force of the wind, and grind, pound, winnow, and sift. Although this is an ancient invention, as most of the Westerns use steam machinery at present to a great extent, it has been abandoned on the whole; but in Holland and Portugal I saw still more of these windwheels.

This morning, at 6 o'clock, we set forth under steam. The English flag was hoisted in the battery on shore, and a salute of 15 guns was fired.

From the start this morning till noon, 142 miles, lat. 31° 26', long. 29° 9'.

2nd month, 26th day. Fine: west wind: therm. 67°.—To-day the wind was adverse, so we hastened onwards to the west, under steam alone; the waves were very high, but the vessel went as swiftly as an arrow.

Preceding day's run, 234 miles, lat. 32° 34', long. 24° 35'.

2nd month, 27th day. Fine: south-east wind. therm. 69°.—To-day three or four sails were spread, and we went onwards to the north-west, under sail and steam together. At evening the waves were rough, and the ship rolled.

Preceding day's run, 260 miles, lat. 34° 17', long. 17° 28'.

CHAPTER VI.
ARRIVAL AT MALTA.

XI. MALTA.—*2nd month, 28th day. Fine: west wind.*—The wind was adverse again today, so we hastened on to the north-west, under steam alone. At ten o'clock arrived at Malta, and dropped anchor in a place hardly 120 yards from the shore. Six boats, with soldiers, immediately came and stationed themselves round the ship as a guard.

This place is situated in the sea, between the Sicily of Italy and the continent of Africa, and is an island, 15 miles long and 8 broad, according to English measure. The mouth of the harbour opens towards the east; and the western shore is scarcely 100 yards off. Within the bay is another bay, so that the distance to the back of the harbour is about 2½ miles. The whole island is precipitous and rocky, especially this harbour, which has a rocky wall all round it, on which fortifications have been raised or excavations made. In some places high towers have been built, and gun-gates opened without intermission, so that it may be called a fortress made by earth and heaven (*i.e.* natural, not artificial). Certainly this one island can command the entire Mediterranean. In our period of *Ei-roku* (*i.e.* between 1558-70) it became a possession of the English, and has remained in their hands ever since. In the whole island there are nine ports or bays, each of which has a garrison. I believe that 7000 soldiers are stationed here. The productions are fruit and fine shells; they also catch fish and take coral, by which many make a living. The population is large, and said to be about 120,000.

Shortly after two o'clock the three Imperial Envoys went on shore, upon which 15 guns were fired as a salute from one of the forts. From the pier we ascended up hill for a little, and then came out upon the streets. About 700 or 800 yards on the way was a large tube-like passage, 18 ft. wide and 72 long, dug in the rock, over which a battery was built; this is the chief gate. Having passed it, at the left side of the road was a spring of sweet water, rising out of the rock. The people of the island draw from this what they want for daily use, and it never comes to an end. About 300 or 400 yards further up the hill is a cross-road, and beyond this stand two clock-and-bell towers, facing each other, about 18 feet square and 72 high. The streets are full of people; in the shops much coral is sold. The houses of the inhabitants are built of brick or stone, three or four stories high. The breadth of the carriage-roads is about 24 feet, and they are paved with stone. At every 24 yards is an iron lamp-post, in which *gasu* is lighted after dusk, for the convenience of the passers-by; 200 or 300 yards further on you turn to the right, and 50 yards more brings you to the inn called *Donsuhoruto Hoteru.*

2nd month, 29th day. Therm. 69°.—This morning left the hotel at ten o'clock, and went along the streets to the south. After walking about 700 or 800 yards, came to a place where the earth appeared to have been moved; here is a great gate. After passing through this, there is an empty ditch, 12 or 14 yards deep and 20 wide, with a stone bridge thrown over it. After crossing this, there is a place like what we call a "cut-road" in our country. By the roadside I saw peach trees and rape in full blossom. After walking 300 yards further, came out into a wide wilderness. This is the open country, which extends about five miles away. Towards the west is a stone fortification, with gun-gates (embrasures) opened in it. To the south were several barracks. This is a place for drilling troops, and a body of about 1000 men were being exercised. The whole drilling was as accurate and perfect as that which we saw before at Hongkong. A large number of spectators gathered together to see our countrymen. Soon after two o'clock returned to the ship, and took my turn of being on guard.

3rd month, 1st day. Fine: therm. 70°.—To-day being Sunday, a great number of spectators came to the ship. Shortly after twelve o'clock the three Imperial Envoys returned on board.

3rd month, 2nd day. Fine: South wind: therm. 70°.—To-day, at 10 o'clock, pulled up the anchor, and set out towards the south-east. At this time a salute of 15 guns was fired from an English ship anchored at the same place; and 15 guns also from a fort on the shore. Just as we were going out of the harbour's mouth, met an English man-of-war, about 270 ft. long, with three decks and 131 guns, called the *Marlborough.* She hoisted the "morning sun" flag, and fired a salute of 15 guns; in consequence of which the chief Imperial Envoy went on board this ship and returned again after a short time. The "morning sun" flag was then flown again, and 15 guns fired. The sailors stood in line upon the wood of the sails (yards), so as to complete the ceremonies with which illustrious guests are sent on their way. In my opinion, this is not an unimportant matter, since it depends upon the dignity or meanness of a country; this, therefore, was to call the attention and command the respect of every ship in the harbour. If the "morning-sun" flag goes to any part of the five continents, the same is done. How gratifying and pleasant this is!

3rd month, 3rd day. Fine: north-west wind: therm. 62°.—To-day the wind was adverse, so we sped on in the same direction as yesterday, under steam alone. Shortly after twelve o'clock the wind became still more violent, and the waves rose up high; the sea-water washed over the bows of the ship, and she rolled very much in consequence.

Lat. 37° 42', long. 9° 48'.

3rd month, 4th day. Fine: north-west wind. therm. 64°.—This morning we sped on northwards, under steam alone; as the wind was in our faces, the ship's course was rather slow, and she rolled a good deal. At twelve o'clock saw Sardinia on our right, about 10 miles off.

When the ship left Malta, several of the soldiers sent from England to garrison the island, their time being up, were relieved from their duties, and took advantage of the ship to return to their country, bringing with them their families, including their wives and male and female children. Last night a little girl, aged two years, died; and this morning, at ten o'clock, the dead body was wrapped in cloth and brought to the stern of the ship, where preparations were made for burying it in the water. The captain performed the duties of priest: put on his complimentary clothes, and sword, and, taking off his hat, uncovered his head while he read the prayers. The officers, about 15 in number, took off their hats also, and prayed. A cannon shot was fastened to the corpse, and it was then buried in the sea, while all the spectators looked sorrowful (*lit.* made sour noses).

(To be Continued.)

THE DIRGE OF THE BRIDGE.

Toll for the Bridge!
The Bridge that is no more,
Not buried beneath the wave,
But laid on its native shore.

Eight hundred stalwart coolies,
Whose strength had well been tried,
Made the old bridge heel,
And smote its high born pride.

Toll for the Bridge!
The "Bridge of Sighs" is gone,
The tolls are all paid up,
Their work of duty done.

The Public drew the sword,
The Poet seized his pen,
When the dear old Bridge went down,—
It will ne'er be seen again.

It was not in the gale,
No tempest gave the shock,
Its rotten planks gave way,
And caused a sheer dead lock.

Raise the old Bridge up,
Once dreaded by its foes,
And mingle with Wangpoo,
The tear that Shanghai owes.

Alas! our old friend's gone,
Salt tears are running o'er,
For Johns and Pedestrians,
Shall see its face no more.

Let us wish for its projectors,
A career devoid of strife,
Calm, quiet and contentment,
And annuities for life.

Shanghai, 24th Nov., 1865. CE N'EST PAS MOI.

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JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES,

In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid

Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs.; or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS

Magenta, Purple, Green, Phosphine, Brown, Rosoine, Crimson, Scarlet, Black, Fuchsine, Mauve, Orange, Red, Regina, Violet Blue, Yellow, Ultramarine, Soluble Blue.

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
10a, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Be sure and write for JUDSON'S Dyes.
14oc-66 o-a-w 651 Oct. 14th, 1865.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE.

New and most valuable Medicines, for hitherto intractable and incurable Diseases.

UNLIKE the Patent Medicines generally imported from the United Kingdom, the following from France have been severely tested and scrutinised by the most eminent Government and private analytical and operative chemists and practising physicians of Paris, &c., insomuch that the entire Parisian Medical Faculty, attached to the Government and other Hospitals, &c. in the French Dominions, can, after rigorous trials, with the fullest confidence, recommend them to the favourable notice of all languishing, not only under ordinary diseases, but those who may be "hoping against hope."

No more Cod Liver Oil,—Syrup of Iodised Horse-Radish.

Prepared by GRIMAULT & Co.

According to the Certificates of the physicians of Paris Hospitals detailed in the prospectus, and with the approbation of several Academies, this Syrup is employed with the greatest success in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is really superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite; it regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood; and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels like the Iodide of Potassium and the Iodide of Iron, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. DR. CAZENAVE, of St. Louis Hospital, Paris, recommends it particularly in cutaneous diseases, conjointly with the pills which bear his name.

No more Consumption.

Diseases of the Chest.—Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime, manufactured by GRIMAULT & Co., Chemists of Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. This new medicine, which is delicious to the palate, is a sovereign remedy for coughs, colds, irritation of the lungs, and is also an excellent remedy in cases of consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, nocturnal perspirations cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health and flesh.

No more Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Digestive Elixir of Pepsine, prepared by GRIMAULT & Co. Chemists, 7 Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. Pepsine is the gastric juice itself, or rather the active principle purified, which digests food in the stomach. When from various causes the supply of the digestive fluid is too small, the inevitable consequences are bad digestion, gastritis, gastralgia, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, heartburn, anæmia, loss of strength, and in females general derangement. The *Elixir of Pepsine*, which is sanctioned by the approbation of the Paris Academy of Medicine, speedily cures all such diseases, and prevents vomiting during pregnancy

No more poverty of the Blood and Pale Complexion.

Dr. Leza's Phosphate of Iron.—This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and iron in a liquid state. From observations made in the Paris Hospital, and detailed in the Prospectus, it is superior to ferruginous pills, lactate of iron, iron reduced by hydrogen, pills and syrup of the iodide of iron, and cures rapidly stomach complaints, painful digestion, poverty of blood, loss of strength and appetite, and the diseases incident to females. It is the best adjunct to cod liver oil, and the best preserver of health intropical climates.

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MATICO.

GRIMAULT and Co.—PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and *cures promptly and infallibly*, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York, now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free for 9d.

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tf 644 30th September, 1865.

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Violet Vinegar.—For the toilet, most exquisitely performed, gives new life to the epidermis, renders the skin soft and delicate; and removes effectually spots and pimples of every description.

Eau de Cologne.—Extra fine and extra strong, specially requisite in hot climates as necessary for the health, and for dissipating dangerous miasmas.

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Medullino Oil.—For beautifying the hair specially perfumed with *Violettes de Parme*, unequaled for softness and delicacy of perfume and is adopted for this reason by all the elegants of the day. It is a most precious toilet article—no toilet table is complete without it.

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ALUMINIUM GLASSES,

EXTREMELY LIGHT,

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I can myself speak of your Wafers with the greatest confidence, having recommended them in many cases of pulmonary consumption, and they have always afforded relief when everything else has failed; and the patients, having been satisfied with medicine, are delighted with so efficient a remedy, having such an agreeable taste.—J. MOWSON, 13, Moseley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Dr. LOCOCK'S Wafers give instant relief of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Sold by all Chemists.

tf (2) 532 October 22d, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY beg to announce that the Ladies of Shanghai have kindly consented to hold a Fancy Bazaar at the Club, on January 1st, 1866—in order to obtain funds to provide accommodation for the reception of destitute patients at the Shanghai General Hospital.

Shanghai, 25th October, 1865.

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versus

WILLS' ESTATE.

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24fe 1866 634 2nd September, 1865.

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22ap-66 543 22nd April, 1865.

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